EXHIBIT B

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19	UNITED STATES	
20	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
21	ANIBAL RODRIGUEZ, SAL CATALDO,	CASE NO.: 3:20-cv-04688-RS
22	JULIAN SANTIAGO, and SUSAN LYNN	
23	HARVEY individually and on behalf of all other similarly situated,	PLAINTIFFS' SECOND AMENDED RULE 26 DISCLOSURES
	•	2021.020.0112.0
24	Plaintiffs, v.	
25	GOOGLE LLC,	
26	Defendant.	
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Plaintiffs amend their initial disclosures per Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(a)(1).

I. NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF INDIVIDUALS LIKELY TO POSSESS DISCOVERABLE INFORMATION

The following individuals and/or entities may possess discoverable information that Plaintiffs may use to support their claims. Documents and information identifying additional witnesses are in the possession and control of Defendant Google LLC ("Google") and non-parties to this litigation. Plaintiffs reserve the right to supplement or amend these lists as discovery proceeds.

A. Plaintiffs

Plaintiff Anibal Rodriguez has knowledge about his use of mobile apps and Google Search and his effort to turn off Google's "Web & App Activity" tracking. Plaintiff Rodriguez may only be contacted through counsel, but pursuant to the Stipulated Protective Order, ECF No. 70, provides his CONFIDENTIAL contact information as follows:



Plaintiff Julian Santiago has knowledge about his use of mobile apps and Google Search and his effort to turn off Google's "Web & App Activity" tracking. Plaintiff Santiago may only be contacted through counsel, but pursuant to the Stipulated Protective Order, ECF No. 70, provides his CONFIDENTIAL contact information as follows:



Plaintiff Susan Lynn Harvey has knowledge about her use of mobile apps and Google Search and her effort to turn off Google's "Web & App Activity" tracking. Plaintiff Harvey may only be contacted through counsel, but pursuant to the Stipulated Protective Order, ECF No. 70, provides her CONFIDENTIAL contact information as follows:

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Plaintiff Sal Cataldo has knowledge about his use of mobile apps and Google Search and his effort to turn off Google's "Web & App Activity" tracking. Plaintiff Cataldo may only be contacted through counsel, but pursuant to the Stipulated Protective Order, ECF No. 70, provides his CONFIDENTIAL contact information as follows:



B. Current or Former Employees of Google and Non-Parties

Current or former Google employees with knowledge of its privacy disclosures, Firebase SDK, use of data intercepted/collected by Google when users have turned off "Web & App Activity" tracking, financial information and revenues attributable to the use of any user data by Google, and any knowledge of the following categories of documents:

- Google's disclosures and policies relating to the data it collects directly and indirectly
 on consumers, particularly with regard to data collected on consumers who have turned
 off "Web & App Activity" tracking.
- Google's logs relating to the data it collects directly and indirectly on consumers, particularly with regard to data collected on consumers who have turned off "Web & App Activity" tracking.
- Google's internal documents relating to consumers' control over how their data is collected, used, shared, and disposed.
- Google's internal documents relating to transparency about how consumers' data is collected, used, shared, and disposed.
- Google's written representations to and agreements with websites, web publishers, web
 applications, and mobile app publishers that use Google services, including but not
 limited to what data Google collects and how Google complies with laws and
 regulations regarding the collection of data.
- Google's technical documents relating to how its technologies and services work with consumer data that it collects directly and indirectly, particularly with regard to data collected while consumers have turned off "Web & App Activity" tracking.
- Google's documents concerning its acquisition of Firebase and technical documents relating to Firebase SDK.

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- Google's technical documents relating to how to track individual consumers, their devices, and their locations.
- Google's responses and document productions to regulators, including without limitation the U.S. Federal Trade Commission (FTC) and Department of Justice (DoJ), the Arizona Attorney General, the California Attorney General, European data protection authorities, and the Australian Competition & Consumer Commission (ACCC), relating to Google's disclosures and data collection practices between at least 2011 and the present.
- Google's assurances, at any time, to not merge first- and third-party data and services.
- Google's compliance and audit documents relating to its efforts and/or failures to comply with the Google-FTC Consent Decree of 2011, relating to Google's Buzz Social Network.
- Google's external and internal documents relating to how Google attempted to comply and/or complied with the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA), Europe's General Data Privacy Regulation (GDPR), and similar legislation.
- Google's external and internal documents relating to how Google lobbied for or against bills and proposed laws in the United States similar to or based on the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA).
- Google's external and internal documents relating to any new privacy features Google
 has released or is releasing with regard to opting out of web and app activity tracking,
 and Google Analytics.
- Google's sales documents relating to its profits from Google Analytics (and legacy products that was eventually merged into Google Analytics) that may relate to how Google profited from the allegations at issue in the Complaint.
- Google's sales documents relating to its profits from Google Ad Manager (and legacy
 products that was eventually merged into Google Ad Manager) that may relate to how
 Google profited from the allegations at issue in the Complaint.
- Google's documents showing how Google improved its Google products and services (including but not limited to Search, Google Analytics, and Google Ad Manager) based on data Google obtained relating to the allegations at issue in the Complaint.
- All ways in which Google has benefited from the unlawful conduct alleged in this lawsuit, including without limitation advertising revenues.

Additionally, Plaintiffs have identified, through investigation and review of discovery, that the following current and former Google employees may have knowledge or information relevant to this case, including the following topics and topics addressed during their depositions:

David Monsees: Mr. Monsees is a Product Manager at Google, and Plaintiffs reasonably expect him to testify to his familiarity with the Web & App Activity controls, including WAA, sWAAdl, and their functionality (including the datatypes controlled thereby); the

disclosures that Google provides to consumers concerning Web & App Activity controls; how Google logs and tracks activity when these controls are enabled and disabled (including the associated identifiers); uniform user confusion related to Web & App Activity controls; and how Google uses this data (both when enabled and disabled).

Edward Weng: Mr. Weng was a Product Manager at Google, and Plaintiffs reasonably expect him to testify to his familiarity with the Web & App Activity controls, including WAA, sWAAdl, and their functionality (including the datatypes controlled thereby); the disclosures that Google provides to consumers concerning Web & App Activity controls; how Google logs and tracks activity when these controls are enabled and disabled (including the associated identifiers); uniform user confusion related to Web & App Activity controls; and how Google uses this data (both when enabled and disabled).

Chris Ruemmler: Mr. Ruemmler is a Senior Staff Software Engineer at Google, and Plaintiffs reasonably expect him to testify to his familiarity with the Web & App Activity controls, including WAA and sWAA, and their functionality (including the datatypes controlled thereby); the disclosures that Google provides to consumers concerning Web & App Activity controls; how Google logs and tracks activity when these controls are enabled and disabled (including the associated identifiers); uniform user confusion related to Web & App Activity controls; and how Google uses this data (both when enabled and disabled).

Greg Fair: Greg Fair was a Product Manager at Google, and Plaintiffs reasonably expect him to testify to his familiarity with the Web & App Activity controls, including WAA and sWAA, and their functionality (including the datatypes controlled thereby); the disclosures that Google provides to consumers concerning Web & App Activity controls and how Google has studied consumers' uniform confusion related to Web & App Activity controls; Google's efforts to study the financial impacts of Web & App Activity controls on Google's revenue and profits; and how Google logs and tracks Web & App Activity data, including by use of dashboards.

Eric Miraglia: Mr. Miraglia is a Senior Director of Product Management at Google, and Plaintiffs reasonably expect him to testify to his familiarity with the Web & App Activity controls, including WAA and sWAA, and their functionality (including the datatypes controlled thereby);

the disclosures that Google provides to consumers concerning Web & App Activity controls; how Google deployed promises it did not intend to keep with its Narnia program to manufacture consent for its unauthorized collection practices of WAA-off data; how Google logs and tracks Web & App Activity data, including by use of dashboards; and user confusion related to Web & App Activity controls.

Steve Ganem: Mr. Ganem is a Group Product Manager at Google, and Plaintiffs reasonably expect him to testify to his familiarity with the Web & App Activity controls, including WAA and sWAA and their functionality (including the datatypes controlled thereby); the disclosures that Google provides to consumers concerning Web & App Activity controls; how Google uses Web & App Activity data, including for ad targeting and personalization; the ways in which Google logs and tracks Web & App Activity data, including when those controls are enabled and disabled; how captured Web & App Activity data is stored and how long that data is retained; and how captured Web & App Activity data may be joined to specific devices and Google accounts and used to identify users.

Dan Stone: Mr. Stone is a former Group Product Manager at Google, and Plaintiffs reasonably expect him to testify concerning the technical functioning of Google Analytics for Firebase, the flow of app activity data Google collects using Google Analytics for Firebase, Google's use of data it collects using Google Analytics for Firebase, the relationship between Google Analytics and Google's advertising products, and other topics addressed during his deposition.

Rahul Oak: Mr. Oak is a former Group Product Manager at Google, and Plaintiffs reasonably expect him to testify concerning the functioning of the Google Analytics for Firebase and Google Mobile Ads SDKs; how Google uses app activity data for purposes of advertising, conversion tracking, attribution, and development of Google's products and services; and other topics and documents addressed during his deposition.

Belinda Langner: Ms. Langner is a Director of Product Management for Google's App Ads business, and Plaintiffs reasonably expect her to testify concerning Google's use of app activity data for purposes of advertising, conversion tracking and attribution, and development of Google

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products and services, as well as the Rule 30(b)(6) topics for which she was designated as Google's corporate representative and other topics addressed during her deposition.

Sam Heft-Luthy: Mr. Heft-Luthy was a Product Manager in Google's Privacy & Data Protection Office. He was involved in creating a Google "Privacy Hub" to explain "what data Google collects from a given product, how it's used, and what mechanisms of controls users have over their data" including with WAA. GOOG-RDGZ-00014410. His work involved "research meta-analysis" and "a series of stakeholder interviews . . . with people working on privacy across Google." Calhoun v. Google, No. 20-cv-05146-YGR, ECF No. 871-3 (order with findings) ¶¶ 128, 140. Google asserts a consent defense, and internal Google documents relating to the "Pri***Na***e" project state that Google's consent approach was "out-of-step with user expectations and regulations" in a manner that "makes it difficult for people to understand how we use their data." Id. ¶ 141. Interview notes further acknowledge that Google had "gaps in how our system works and what we promise to people" such that "[u]sers don't know what is happening." Id. ¶ 142. Testimony by Mr. Heft-Luthy concerning these projects and admissions is clearly relevant to Plaintiffs' claims and Google's defenses.

Arne de Booij: Mr. de Booij is a Google User Experience Research Manager tasked with designing and overseeing studies of user preferences and views, including WAA. Through a limited 3.5 hours deposition of Mr. de Booij, Plaintiffs seek to develop testimony regarding these studies of users' understanding of WAA disclosures. Plaintiffs deposed Mr. de Booij's former manager Greg Fair, but Mr. Fair could not provide the more detailed testimony that Plaintiffs anticipate from Mr. de Booij. Fair Rough Tr. 144:14-149:25 (declining to provide testimony). Plaintiffs also deposed the Founder of Google's Privacy and Data Protection Office, Eric Miraglia, who described Mr. de Booij as "the researcher who founded the Pinecone program" which oversaw one study that sought to determine why "users don't understand what WAA means." Miraglia Rough Tr. 174:7-175:21. Mr. Miraglia also explained that "I'm sure there have been many studies over the years that touched on" "what users would expect to happen when WAA is off," but he could not recall "specific studies." Id. 196:12-19. This case focuses on Google's WAA controls, and Plaintiffs should hear from the employee responsible for studying users' perceptions of WAA.

Xinyu Ye: Plaintiffs seek the testimony of Ye, a Software Engineer in Google's Privacy Working Group, to shed light on what data Google collects when WAA is off, where Google saves that WAA-off data, and how Google uses that WAA-off data. Ye has documents showing what percent of data is used by various Google products such as AdMob, GOOG-RDGZ-00180644, as well as documents demonstrating how Google uses Google Analytics and AdWords to convert data using "client ID." GOOG-RDGZ-00179824. Ye also has documents on how Google stores and uses data collected from users who switched off WAA as well as documents regarding "joinability risks" with respect to "link[ing] app events collected by GA4F to GAIA ID even if end users turn off WAA." GOOG-RDGZ-00033244; GOOG-RDGZ-00181801 ("ID joinability has been one of the biggest challenges in Google Analytics since introduction of Gaia IDs in GA"); GOOG-RDGZ-00184488 ("Firebase: IID which can map to GAIA to join to app instance id").

JK Kearns: Mr. Kearns is a Group Product Manager who vocalized discomfort with the fact that Google continued to collect and save data even when the WAA/sWAA button had been toggled to "off." See, e.g., GOOG-RDGZ-00043966 (Mr. Kearns wrote: "To me, it feels like a fairly significant bug that a user can choose to turn off WAA but then we still collect and use the data (even locally)") (emphasis added); GOOG-RDGZ-00090741 (Mr. Kearns noting that the disclosures "feel[] misleading as it's currently written") (emphasis added); GOOG-RDGZ-00039094 (Mr. Kearns stating that "teams should not use user data at all if WAA is off") (emphasis added). These admissions go to the heart of this case.

Non-parties who make use of data intercepted/collected by Google, including when users have turned off "Web & App Activity" tracking.

Plaintiffs have also identified Dr. Blake Lemoine, a former Google employee (but who Google did not identify as a potential document custodian) who may have knowledge or information relevant to this case about Google's collection and use of (s)WAA off data, including without limitation for various AI-based algorithms, and also regarding Google's internal processes in connection with documenting, monitoring, and overseeing and addressing problems. Dr. Lemoine has retained the undersigned counsel and may only be contacted through undersigned counsel.

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II. DESCRIPTION **OF** ALL RELEVANT DOCUMENTS IN PLAINTIFFS' **POSSESSION**

Plaintiffs possess relevant documents from their Google Takeout data, which is in the Google possession, custody, and control of (and accessible **Plaintiffs** via https://takeout.google.com/settings/takeout) relating to their use of mobile apps, advertisements displayed to them, and documents relating to their request for damages. Plaintiffs also possess emails from Google related to "Privacy Checkup" and/or consent bumps under Google's Narnia program that encouraged people who turned WAA and/or sWAA off to turn those functions back on. In addition, Plaintiffs may use certain publicly available documents, such as Google's representations and press releases, marketing materials, and industry reports.

Plaintiffs may also rely on documents produced in this litigation. Plaintiffs have previously identified a number of these documents, including in correspondence with Google's counsel, discovery requests and disputes, motions filed with the Court, Plaintiffs' complaints, and the parties' expert reports. These documents fall into a number of categories, including:

- Google's Terms of Service, Privacy Policy, and other public disclosures relating to Firebase, Ad Manager, AdMob, and Google Ads, the Web & App Activity setting, and the supplemental Web & App Activity setting;
- Documents concerning the functionality of the Firebase SDK, Google Mobile Ads SDK, AdMob, Ad Manager, and Google Ads;
- Documents concerning the types of data collected through the Firebase SDK and Google Mobile Ads SDK;
- Documents concerning the flow of data collected through the Firebase SDK and the Google Mobile Ads SDK;
- Documents concerning the use of data collected through the Firebase SDK and the Google Mobile Ads SDK;
- Documents concerning Google's knowledge that it lacked permission to collect, save, and/or use app activity data from (s)WAA-off users; and
- Other documents identified during Plaintiffs' ongoing investigation pertaining to

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Plaintiffs are continuing their investigation and reserve the right to supplement and/or amend this response to identify additional documents, electronically stored information, and tangible things they may use in support of their claims. As one example, Google is in possession of documents reflecting Dr. Lemoine's relevant knowledge and communications at Google, and Plaintiffs will be requesting those documents.

III. DAMAGES

Plaintiffs seek compensatory damages, punitive and exemplary damages, restitution, and disgorgement, pre-judgment interest, post-judgment interest, reasonable attorneys' fees, expert witness fees and other costs, and any other further relief as the Court deems just and proper, including equitable, declarative, and injunctive relief as permitted by law. Plaintiffs seek non-restitutionary disgorgement and actual damages, as described in Michael J. Lasinski's expert report dated and served on February 20, 2023. Plaintiffs also seek nominal and punitive damages.

IV. INSURANCE AGREEMENT

Not applicable to Plaintiffs.

Dated: October 4, 2023

Respectfully submitted,

By: /s/ Mark C. Mao

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